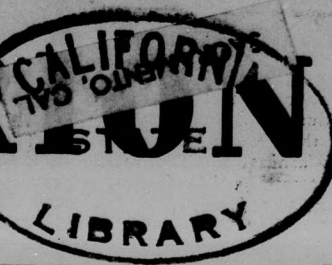


LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council (A.F.L.)



Vol. XLIII

San Francisco, September 28, 1945

No. 35

Unemployment Compensation

Truman Renews Hard Fight For Jobless Pay Increase

President Truman told Congressional leaders at a White House conference that he will insist on enactment of the original Kilgore bill providing a uniform standard of as much as \$25 a week for 26 weeks in unemployment compensation.

The Senate finance committee, however, already had reported out a denatured bill, eliminating any Federal supplementation of State funds and retaining the 26-week duration provision only on a permissive basis.

This so-called compromise was considered wholly unsatisfactory by Labor.

A.F.L. President William Green appealed to all State Federations of Labor and city central bodies to communicate immediately with their Senators and Representatives in behalf of the Kilgore bill and the Full Employment bill.

Worst stumbling-block was the House Ways and Means Committee, dominated by Southern Democrats and reactionary Republicans.

Senators friendly to Labor said that the House committee had threatened to pigeonhole any effective and progressive unemployment compensation measure that the Senate might pass.

Meanwhile Senator Kilgore served notice that he was prepared to put up a fight on the Senate floor for restoration of the \$25 a week provision which was amputated from his bill by the Senate Finance Committee. Senator Mead also announced he would move in the same direction.

Press dispatches dated Washington, September 25, gives some indication of the frame of mind of some of the lawmakers. The House Ways and Means Committee tabled all proposals for increased unemployment relief. The dispatches stated that the pigeon-holing was because of strike conditions. President Green of the A.F.L. and Philip Murray, C.I.O. head, are protesting with all the vigor at their command and are asking that unions within ranks of the two organizations do likewise.

Rail Workers' Demands Endorsed by the A.F.L.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor endorsed the demands of the A.F.L. Railway Employees' Department for a 36-hour week for railroad employees without reduction in pay.

In a letter to B. M. Jewell, the department president, Mr. Green pledged the full support of the American Federation of Labor to the group of unions in the department which represent 400,000 railway employees.

At present these workers are on a six-day basis of eight hours per day. The Railway Employees' Department has called upon the railroads for a six-hour day without wage reductions.

"The American Federation of Labor will wholeheartedly support your program for a shorter work week," Mr. Green wrote to Mr. Jewell. "This is fully in accord with the Nation's post-war needs. Unless such action is taken, the increased efficiency of railroad workers and technological advances will force large numbers of employees out of jobs. The shorter work week is an important step toward the maintenance of full employment in the post-war period."

"During the war the railroad workers were called upon to perform miracles of transportation and to fulfill long and wearying work schedules. They are more than entitled to a shorter work week now."

In announcing the union drive for the 36-hour week, Mr. Jewell emphasized that his department will proceed in accordance with the terms of existing agreements with the railroads and will follow the orderly processes of collective bargaining prescribed under the Railway Labor Act.

Important Committee Meeting

The law and legislative committees of the San Francisco Labor Council and Building Trades Council will hold a meeting in the Labor Temple on October 2 at 4 p. m. to consider charter amendments to be submitted to the people at the November election. All interested persons are invited to attend and express their views on the amendments.

Tribute to Msgr. Ryan

The death of the Right Reverend Monsignor Ryan, nationally known Catholic liberal and social welfare authority, brought to a close a life dedicated in part to those principles for which Labor sponsored. Msgr. Ryan pioneered in labor legislation and fought continuously for progressive ideas. His passing was mourned by workers throughout the Nation.

American Federation of Labor President William Green said:

"No one can correctly measure the great loss which the people of our country and Labor particularly, have sustained as the result of the death of Monsignor Ryan. The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor are grieved at his passing."

President Truman also paid high tribute to Msgr. Ryan. He said:

"We shall all miss the wise counsel which he gave so generously out of his long and varied experience. All of his writings and speeches as an economist and sociologist were enlightened by sound common sense and a high appreciation of moral and ethical values. This was particularly true when he dealt with the problem of Labor and the moral implications of a living wage. He always presented the full picture."

High Wages for Screen Actors Just Propaganda

In the *News Letter* issued by the Screen Actors Guild, the question of high wages allegedly received by the screen actors has been completely exposed as being mainly propaganda. The union has gone out for an increase in the minimum scale for daily players from \$25 to \$35 a day, for free lance players from \$100 to \$115 a week, and for stock contract players from \$50 to \$60 per week. This represents the first increase in basic wage rates in eight years.

The *News Letter* reports that the majority of screen actors earn less than \$5,000 a year. A survey made by Leo C. Rosten for the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations showed that the median average of annual earnings of screen actors whose weekly salaries ranged up to \$500 a week was only \$2,000; that slightly over 25 per cent of all screen actors earn not more than \$2,000 a year; and that approximately 20 per cent of all screen actors earn between \$2,000 and \$4,000 a year. Typifying this whole condition is the *News Letter's* statement: "You may have heard of the screen actor who remarked, 'Sure, I get \$500 a week. But I worked four weeks last year, three weeks the year before, and three weeks the year before that.'"

Of the more than 7,000 actors in the motion picture industry, not more than 600 at any one time are under term contract which gives them a reasonable amount of permanency of employment. The rest are free lance actors who have no permanent employment and who work from studio to studio and from picture to picture. While the daily or weekly salaries of some of these actors may be large, the amount of acting work they get in a year is small and hence their annual incomes are small. When this is taken into consideration, it explains why the Screen Actors Guild has successfully negotiated the revision of its contract with motion picture producers providing an increase in minimum wages.

Tribute to Be Paid

Tribute will be paid to the memory of members of the San Francisco Fire Department who died in the service during the past year when the city's fire fighters hold their annual ball at Civil Auditorium on October 13. It was announced by Chief Albert J. Sullivan, general chairman of the ball. Presentation of awards for bravery and heroism during the past year, entertainment and dancing will round out the ball which is given for the purpose of raising funds for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. Tickets may be purchased from any uniformed fireman or at any firehouse.

Rail Employees' Demands

36-Hour Week, No Pay Cut, For 400,000 Employees

Railroad shop workers throughout the Nation are out to win the 36-hour week with no reduction in pay.

Seven unions of shop craftsmen, composing the Railroad Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor are demanding that the railroads cut the members' work week from 48 to 36 hours, President B. M. Jewell of the department announced here. He said September 25 was set as the date for serving the unions' demands on the carriers.

President Jewell said that the reduction in working hours would affect 400,000 workers. The unions hold contracts with all the Nation's railroads except the Pennsylvania and Western Maryland.

"Each railroad," Jewell's announcement said, "will be requested to agree to establish a six-hour day, six days per calendar week, without a reduction in present straight-time weekly compensation, instead of the present eight-hour day, six days per calendar week."

"This request will apply to about 400,000 employees, and will be processed in accordance with the terms of existing agreements and the Railway Labor Act."

General chairman of the seven unions, meeting in Chicago, agreed to lay the demand before the railroads. Jewell said that he believed this would be the first time such a demand has been made on the industry. Describing reasons for the union action as elaborate and complex, Jewell declined to give additional details behind the move, but promised a full statement later.

Unions affiliated with the Railway Employees' Department are:

- The International Association of Machinists.
- The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.
- The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.
- The Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.
- The International Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.
- The International Brotherhood of Firemen, Oilers, Helpers, Roundhouse and Railway Shop Laborers.

Hawaiian Companies Open Union-smashing Campaign

Wires have been received from the Honolulu Central Labor Council reporting that the so-called "Big Five" employers have unleashed a campaign to destroy union organization and that the local situation has been very critical. The Central Labor Council reported that the C.I.O. were scabbing on teamsters who went on strike, and that they were hauling Davies cargo under instructions from the Hawaii Employers' Council. The C.I.O. has been reported as having voted on September 21 not to respect any A.F.L. picket lines. Meantime, the employers have refused all efforts to mediate or arbitrate and are still trying to provoke a general strike. A.F.L. union officials are of the opinion that the company's maneuver of sending old employees to cross picket lines in the utilities industry is a means of creating some incidents, because wide-spread utilities strikes could possibly end with the establishment of martial law.

The State Federation of Labor is keeping close touch with developments in Hawaii and will do everything possible to help the unions there in resisting this unprincipled and vicious attack on their right to exist. The Labor Movement in Hawaii is young compared to that on the mainland. It may well be that the employers see a chance to destroy the Labor Movement there now while it is young and growing, rather than to permit the unions to grow stronger and be tougher to fight in the future. Labor will resist this campaign with all its might.

Social Security Booklets Issued

Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of social insurance activities of the A.F.L., announces that a pamphlet entitled "Labor's Program for a National Employment Service" has been issued and is ready for distribution. The pamphlet is the first of a series to be issued on the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. Members of Organized Labor can secure them by writing Mr. Cruikshank's office at A.F.L. Building, Washington, D. C.

Free Labor Standards Must Be Fought for and Won

The following article, by Robert W. Gilbert, points the way that Labor must follow. It further points the way that individuals and unions can materially assist in making known their wants and needs to the national legislators in Washington. The article is timely, informative and interesting. Mr. Gilbert writes:

From the start, Organized Labor has taken the position that decent wages, hours, and working conditions can only be achieved through collective bargaining, and not through legislation. "What the Government gives, the Government can take away" is an old slogan which has often been repeated. What's more, many union leaders have argued, a minimum wage fixed by law soon becomes the highest rate for base labor in the plant—a ceiling on hours soon becomes the established workweek and is never voluntarily lowered by Management.

On the other hand, the enactment of the *Fair Labor Standards Act*—the Federal Wage and Hour Law—in 1938 has been relied upon by many unions to speed up reduction in hours and to aid in organization by the promise of immediate gains in the form of "back pay."

At the present time, there is a bitterly contested "tug of war" going on in Congress. Those Senators and Representatives who pull for the National Association of Manufacturers and other organized employer groups stand at one end seeking to cripple the enforcement machinery of the Wage and Hour Law. The liberal Congressmen, friends of Labor, are pulling just as hard at the other end to strengthen the act by raising the compulsory minimum wage.

A victory for the anti-labor group will set back the cause of American working men and women substantially, and deal a tremendous blow to the advocates of a decent standard of living.

The organized manufacturers of the United States are backing two bills in Congress that would nullify the Fair Labor Standards Act for all practical purposes and give employers immunity from lawsuits based upon their flagrant long standing violation.

Little publicity has been given to either of these measures in the hope that one of them might be sneaked through while Labor was concentrating on its own legislative program. H.R. 2788, introduced by Representative Gwynne of Iowa, is the chief measure in the lower house and has more chance of passing than Senate Bill 760, authored by Senator Johnson of Colorado.

The "Gwynne Bill" (H.R. 2788) would require that suits for double pay fixed as a penalty for violation of the act be brought within one year, and permits State

legislatures to set a shorter limitation. S. 760 provides a maximum of six months after violation during which suit can be brought.

The passage of either of these amendments to the act would allow an employer who had been violating its overtime or minimum wage provisions for six years, for example, to escape with penalties for less than one year. *In unsympathetic States, the "back pay" might be cut down to a few months, so as to make violation more economical than complying with the Federal law.*

Billions in Benefits Are at Stake

The Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor is the agency charged with administering the Fair Labor Standards Act. It reports that since 1938 more than \$85,000,000 has been paid to workers as penalties by employers who have violated the act. Over \$15,000,000 was paid out in this way during the current fiscal year ending July 31, 1945.

Apart from their direct payments for violations, huge gains have been made in the form of indirect benefits where employers have voluntarily abided by the provisions of the F.L.S.A.

The act has reinforced the trend toward established higher minimum wages and lower maximum hours. Many workers with high hourly rates benefited along with low paid groups when straight time pay was replaced by the legal standard of *time and one-half for all hours worked over 40 in one week*. A strong foundation has been laid for union members to achieve an eventual 30-hour week.

A more recent interpretation providing that travel time ("portal to portal") on company property must be counted as hours worked will aid millions of additional workers.

Not only must the two anti-labor amendments be defeated, but the present provisions of the act should be improved to keep up with the changing times and really supplant substandards of living with a decency standard of living.

The original Wage and Hour bill called for 25 cents an hour to be raised automatically to 40 cents. At that time, Big Business claimed many employers would be bankrupted by such a scheme and forced to close their doors. The falsity of these claims has been proved by the record of the past seven years. The 40 cents an hour minimum still in effect is outrageously low. It is the concern of every union member to see that the minimum rate is raised considerably, and the maximum hours (40 per week) lowered.

Substandards During the War

President Roosevelt promised the elimination of substandards of living as part of his seven-point wartime economic stabilization program. Executive Order 9250 gave the National War Labor Board a blank check for this purpose.

Hearings were held by the various Regional Boards at which union and employer spokesmen testified. Many Regional Boards in the North and West granted minimum rates of 60 or 65 cents an hour on the basis of substandard conditions, but were reversed by the National Board as a result of Industry pressure in Washington.

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Notorious Labor-baiting Gang Are Active Again

The "Women of the Pacific," notorious labor-baiting organization, has circularized various employer groups and others requesting that they join in "the concerted campaign to get protests to Congress" against the enactment of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell amendment to the Social Security Act. With the letters sent out by this organization are enclosed an eight-page pamphlet purporting to show the danger of this amendment, and three postcards which their recipients are asked to sign and which are addressed to Senator Walter F. George, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; Representative Robert L. Doughton, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart, congressman from California.

The communication also states that up to the time of its writing the "Women of the Pacific" has distributed 115,000 of these postcards "for signatures protesting enactment; has suggested to organizations with which we have contacts in other States that they, too, inaugurate similar campaigns of protest; has mailed 30,000 warning letters to a select list of California citizens."

Recognizing that this has to be supplemented, the communication stresses the need of reaching workers to have them protest, and requests that employers make available to their own employees and business friends the material they enclose with the letter. Each set costs 25 cents.

It is evident that this self-styled "largest consumer organization in California" is out to mobilize the greatest amount of opposition to this important social security proposal. The California State Federation of Labor has requested all of its affiliated organizations to do everything possible to mobilize support for this important amendment to the Social Security Act, and, in view of the campaign against, the federation urges the unions to redouble their efforts in support of this measure.

On March 12, 1943, the National War Labor Board issued General Order 30 setting a minimum rate of 50 cents an hour where agreed to by the employer, and it was not until May 23, 1945, that 55 cents an hour was permitted without Board approval.

In Dispute cases, the 50 or 55 cent minimum did not automatically apply, and was often refused.

Labor's Legislative Program

Senator Pepper of Florida and eight other liberal Senators have introduced Senate Bill 1349 (replacing S. 1282 by Mead of New York) to raise the minimum wage to 65 cents an hour, with automatic jumps to 75 cents within two years.

Although the Pepper amendment is somewhat inadequate, it should be supported as practical.

President Truman has stated definitely that the present 40 cent minimum wage should be raised, but repudiated the announcement of Economic Stabilization Director William H. Davis that the government would have to raise income levels 50 or 60 per cent to prevent financial chaos. (Davis, former chairman of the War Labor Board, was stripped of all his power by the President shortly after he made this statement.)

The Wage and Hour Division is limited by the size of appropriations for personnel and facilities to make investigations.

The employees, or the union representing them, can sue for the double penalty without government action. Often suits already begun by a union are aided by the intervention of attorneys from the Department of Labor.

The promise of double "back pay" has frequently aided union representatives in organizations where they were familiar with the provisions of the A.L.S.A.

The N.A.M. attack on the Fair Labor Standards Act must be met and dealt with in a decisive manner. A strong effort must be exerted by the ranks of Labor to improve the act, and offset the pressure of organized merchants and manufacturers.

Write or wire Senators Downey and Knowland and "our representatives to vote "No" on H.R. 2788 and S. 760—vote "Yes" on S. 1349.

Chest Child Care Up

The cost of care of children in foster homes has risen 36 per cent since 1940, Community Chest child-placing agencies report. This is one of the reasons for the highest goal in the history of the San Francisco War Chest's combined campaigns for local health and welfare services, for U.S.O., and for relief of victims of war.

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Aid to Full Employment Use War Plants for Peacetime Employment

An American Federation of Labor plan for making the \$16,000,000,000 of war plants available to manufacturers who cannot afford to invest \$10,000,000 in a new plant is presented in the *American Federationist* by Boris Shishkin, A.F.L. economist, who points out that eight of every ten new war plants cost more than \$10,000,000.

The A.L.F. proposal is to spend more money and make the plants into multiple-unit structures so they can be used for peacetime production instead of being kept idle and to lease the plants to industry.

After reviewing the vast investment of the Nation in war production plants, Shishkin says:

"The American people have paid for these plants. It is their concern. Obviously it is not in the public interest to have these plants given away.

Big Source for Jobs

"It is the responsibility of the Government to see that it gets a fair return from the disposal of this vast volume of public property. But this is overshadowed by a far greater responsibility to make sure above everything else that these plants are put to the best use for the purpose of achieving and maintaining full employment.

"The plants owned by the government represent enough productive capacity to employ more than 4,000,000 workers. The mandate of Congress, written into the law governing the disposal of surplus property, is to make the maintenance of maximum employment the guiding policy. This mandate should be fully carried out."

Biggest obstacle to prompt disposal of the largest portion of our wartime capacity is the size of the larger plants, Shishkin says, commenting that "here is another instance where bigness is a curse."

"Why Not Divide Plants?"

"But why not turn the curse of bigness into a blessing?" he asks, and continues:

"Why not divide up these huge plant buildings into smaller units and lease them, like apartments in an apartment house, to smaller businesses?"

"Under this plan a small manufacturer would gain many special advantages. He would have ready access to warehouses and rail terminals directly at the plant which elsewhere he would not be able to afford. Since his cost of power, water and other utilities would be shared pro rate with other leaseholders, his operating costs would be lower than in a single-unit establishment. Multiple unit factories may be a novelty on the industrial scene but should prove popular with the smaller enterprises."

Shishkin admits that an additional outlay by the government, to build new partitions, doors, elevators, etc., would be required under the plan, but holds that this is not an obstacle in itself.

"It is simply a matter of choice which the government must eventually make," he declares. "The choice, in the case of a \$200,000,000 plant, is whether it is extravagant and wasteful for the government to spend an additional \$10,000,000 in dividing the plant into a multiple-unit structure or whether it is more extravagant and wasteful for the government to write off all of the taxpayers' \$200,000,000 as a total loss, with the hollow shell of the idle plant standing for years to come as an empty monument to false economy and to our failure to achieve full employment."

In conclusion, the A.F.L. economist says that while it would be wise for the government to retain some of its strategic plants in direct ownership as experimental plants for national defense purposes, the vast bulk of the publicly built and owned industrial capacity should be transferred to private enterprise for productive peacetime use.

Thanks Press for Aid

Over the signature of George R. Reilly, member First District State Board of Equalization, thanks were extended to the press for being "generous and considerate in helping us to keep the public informed on the various administrative actions and policies of the board." Reilly expressed the hope that full co-operation will be had during the days of reconversion of industry and commerce, looking for successful solutions of our community problems.

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Bulletin Board

Union meetings for week of October 1-6. Meetings are listed from the "Directory of Unions Affiliated With the San Francisco Labor Council."

Meetings in Labor Temple

MONDAY—Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216; Upholsterers', No. 28.

TUESDAY—Bakers, No. 24; Blacksmiths and Helpers, No. 168; Firemen and Oilers, No. 86; Molders, No. 164; Tobacco Workers, No. 210.

WEDNESDAY—Machinists, No. 68; Milk Wagon Drivers, No. 226; Technical Engineers, No. 11.

THURSDAY—Cannery Workers, No. 21106; Patternmakers; Retail Delivery Drivers, No. 278.

Meetings Held Elsewhere

MONDAY—Bakers, No. 148; Building Service Employees, No. 87 (9:30 a. m.); Carpenters, No. 483.

TUESDAY—Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 16.

WEDNESDAY—Auto Machinists, No. 1305; Building Material Drivers, No. 216; Dental Laboratory Technicians, No. 99; Hospital and Institutional Workers, No. 250; Miscellaneous Employees, No. 110 (3 p. m.); Waiters, No. 30 (3 p. m.); Waitresses, No. 48.

THURSDAY—Apartment and Hotel Employees, No. 14; Commercial Telegraphers, No. 34; Cooks, No. 44 (2:30 p. m.); Millinery Workers, No. 40 (5:30 p. m.); Motion Picture Projectionists, No. 162; Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen, No. 40; Sausagemakers, No. 203; Teamsters, No. 85.

FRIDAY—American Federation of Radio Artists (2 p. m.); Cracker Bakers, No. 125; Elevator Constructors, No. 8; Photoengravers, No. 8; Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104.

Oppose Wage Rates as Basis for Cost Prices

The impact of Labor's claims for post-war wage increases on post-war reconversion pricing was indicated in a request to the Office of Price Administration by its Labor Advisory Committee on September 21 as 40 delegates from six western States closed a three-day session in San Francisco.

In a final resolution the Labor leaders urged: "That this conference hereby go on record in opposition to the fallacy of using basic or any other wage rates in attempting to compute unit or item costs, and be it further

"Resolved, we hereby request that all references to basic wage rates be eliminated from any computation of cost prices and the average unit of item labor cost be substituted therefor."

Chairman of the conference was Milton S. Mason, San Francisco, representing the railroad brotherhoods; Jess A. Bell, C.I.O., Portland, was vice-chairman, and J. W. Parker, A.F.L., San Diego, secretary.

The Labor representatives conferred with price, rationing and enforcement officials on all subjects pertinent to the cost-of-living pattern on the Pacific Coast, and their recommendations will be forwarded to Washington, D. C., immediately, it was announced.

Local 595, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Oakland, announced that the membership of the union had, in open meeting, instructed officers to circularize the entire membership asking that subscriptions of individual members to the *Oakland Post-Enquirer* be canceled until Westbrook Pegler's column was removed.

LUXOR CABS

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State Compensation Insurance Fund

Board of Directors Appointed by Warren

Agriculture, labor, business and local government have been given representation in the management of the State Compensation Insurance Fund by Governor Earl Warren. Warren announced the appointment of a board of directors under recently enacted legislation. The Director of Industrial Relations is automatically a member under the new statute.

The appointments made by Governor Warren included Ray B. Wiser of Berkeley, president of the California Farm Bureau Federation; A. H. Campion, chief administrative officer of Los Angeles County; Ralph Clare of Hollywood, member of the executive board of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, and Ernest Ingold, San Francisco automobile dealer and former president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Paul Scharrenberg, director of the Department of Industrial Relations, is the fifth member.

The four "public members" of the board will serve for overlapping four-year terms. They will be paid \$20 a day when attending meetings of the board.

A requirement of the legislation, which was handled by Assemblyman John C. Lyons of Los Angeles, is that each member of the board must have been a policy holder in the State fund or an employee of a policy holder for one year prior to appointment. He must continue in such status during his membership.

Low Cost Clothing Wanted

Chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production Board has appealed to textile and clothing manufacturers to support the government's efforts for increasing the production of low-cost clothing, which is "vital to the success of our stabilization and reconversion program." In a letter to all manufacturers participating in the clothing program, Krug called upon them to "take all measures necessary to assure its success."

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CHAS. F. CRAWFORD, Editor and Manager



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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the post office at San Francisco, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Justice for Craft Unions

The American Federation of Labor has frequently criticized the National Labor Relations Board for setting up single collective bargaining units in a factory or other industrial plant thus freezing out the craft unions as bargaining agents for their own members. The A.F.L. believes an amendment protecting the rights of craft unions should be added to the National Labor Relations Act. Thus far its efforts to obtain such an amendment have been unsuccessful.

Now an amendment to the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act, made law by Governor Martin's signature, reads:

"Provided that if the majority of the employees of a particular craft signify a wish for the craft unit the board shall designate the craft unit as the unit appropriate for collective bargaining for the employees of that particular craft."

Pennsylvania has given a good example to Congress in passing the foregoing amendment, which protects the rights of individual unions and in no wise jeopardizes the interests of workers belonging to industrial unions. In the interests of fairness and justice, Congress would do well to approve a similar amendment.

San Francisco War Chest

It's time to start thinking about contributions to the San Francisco War Chest Fund. And, as in the years gone by, San Francisco Labor will assume its responsibility. Labor has, perhaps, a greater stake in the success of the campaign than in wartime years. From every indication, gathered from the present-day scene on the workers' front, there will be a greater need to have in the treasury of the Community Chest sufficient and adequate funds. Labor did not shirk its duty in wartime; it always responded liberally to every civic and charitable endeavor. If individual members will give a little thought to the value of such an organization as the War Chest and will plan to give as much as they can afford, the load of caring for the work of the various local agencies will be greatly relieved and the greatest amount of good to the greatest number will be the result. Remember: the need is great; help all you can.

Crossing Accidents

(From the Railway Clerk)

We are glad to direct the attention of our readers to the campaign of the Illinois Central Railroad to reduce crossing accidents.

Each year there are an average of 1875 persons killed and 4700 injured in highway-rail intersection accidents. And this toll of maimed and killed is likely to show a sharp increase now that gasoline is again plentiful, automobiles are old and in disrepair, and drivers are nevertheless prone to speed up with wartime restraints removed.

The Illinois Central launched its campaign as a war measure, to save and conserve manpower and remove obstacles to the swift movement of wartime traffic. It is hoped that their campaign of newspaper and radio advertising and appeals to their employees to be on the alert will continue, for the need of education in careful driving was never greater.

What Next?

Water-resistant clothing is in prospect for all as soon as a new wax emulsion, used in large quantities in the armed services, becomes available in civilian markets. Expert treatment of the clothing will be unnecessary, it is said; the emulsion is applied simply by adding it to the rinse water in the family wash. It makes the material not only water-resistant but less liable to wrinkle and to spot.

Parliament of Man

By RUTH TAYLOR

"The Parliament of Man is now convened in continuing and constant session without rules of order, limitations of debate, or privilege of the house, and those who refuse to take account of its proceedings may wake up to find that its proceedings have taken no account of them."

These words were written some time ago by Archibald MacLeish. They are given new significance by the events of recent weeks.

We are living at a moment in history when the nature of our civilization is unusually fluid, unusually capable of being molded in a new direction. All too soon it will crystallize. Therefore, it is important that we take full advantage of this opportunity to assure the birth of the world for which we have hoped and of which we have dreamed.

It is time for far-reaching plans and for hard and constructive work to put those plans into effect. It is a time for men who are willing to lead and to take responsibility, who will put the interests of their fellow men before their own personal ambitions. The Parliament of Man does not select any one group—it is *all* men, no matter what their race or creed or nationality or occupation.

Neither as individuals nor as a Nation will it be possible for us to stand aside and keep out of the stream of traffic. In a world that is daily growing smaller, we cannot avoid being affected by what happens to our neighbors.

Freedom is responsibility. Freedom must be earned by each man in his own way. No one can shirk his responsibility. No one can work by or for himself alone.

The first task before us is to lay the social, political and economic foundations of peace. That can be done only by each man and each Nation doing his or its share. In a world which has become "One World" collective security is the only possible security—and collective prosperity the only possible prosperity. And "collective" means that *you* have a role to perform.

The Parliament of Man is in session. Its decisions are your decisions.

I.L.O. Proposes New Policies

The International Labor Office has disclosed that it would urge the I.L.O. Conference opening October 15 in Paris to go on record as endorsing a series of policies designed to maintain a high level of employment throughout the world.

The proposed policies cover investment, consumer spending, international capital movements and trade, and the planning of industrial reconversion and development in relation to changes in the structure of industry.

The announcement was contained in a report prepared by the office for submission to the conference on the second item of its agenda—"The maintenance of high levels of employment during the period of industrial rehabilitation and conversion."

As disclosed in the report, this draft resolution calls for measures to eliminate shortages of capital and consumer goods and to counteract the danger of inflation. It urges that in determining taxation policy its effects on the volume and structure of employment should be a primary consideration. It also recommends policies to make it possible for the devastated countries to import capital and consumption goods, and proposes measures to assist raw-material producing and agricultural countries to meet their requirements of imports, particularly capital goods.

To Release Road Funds

First congressional declaration of the end of the war is expected soon to release a \$1,500,000,000 appropriation for highway construction.

The House Roads Committee voted unanimously to approve a resolution making the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, the "first post-war fiscal year" for the purposes of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944. No other laws are affected by the declaration. Congressman Robinson of Utah, chairman of the committee, said he thought House approval could be obtained in about 10 days, with Senate action possible the same day.

Wisdom

All the atrocious crimes committed in years of peace, all that is spent in peace by secret corruptions, or by the thoughtless extravagances of nations, are mere trifles compared with the gigantic evils which stalk over this world in a state of war. God is forgotten in war; every principle of Christianity is trampled upon.—Sydney Smith.

Pictureless Cartoon

A very small boy came home dejectedly from his first day at school.

"Ain't goin' tomorra," he sputtered.

"And why not?" his mother asked.

"Well, I can't read and I can't write and they won't let me talk, so what's the use."

Comment on World Events

By International Labor News Service

Much nonsense has been and is being written about the political situation in Europe. If some commentators, especially those of Communist affiliation or sympathies are to be believed, all Europe is headed irresistibly toward extreme leftist governments.

As a matter of fact, the great masses of the people of Europe have far more interest in getting enough to eat than in setting up revolutionary regimes. Certainly the nations which kept out of the war show no tendency toward red revolution. This is particularly evident in Sweden and Switzerland, both strongholds of freedom and democracy. It is also evident in Denmark and Norway, which show no signs of going red, despite their sufferings and losses under Nazi occupation.

Sweden, to take one example, gives no indication of going hell-bent for extreme changes. There the new labor government is socialistic, committed theoretically at least to a program of government ownership of industry. But Sweden doesn't intend to barge ahead full tilt with its eyes closed. The test will be the working of private ownership. If it works in any particular field, it is not likely to be disturbed.

Sweden's plans were made known recently by Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson, Social Democrat.

"The main principle of our post-war program is quite simply that the means of production must be used as effectively as possible," the Prime Minister explained. "Wherever private enterprise proves to be superior, it will have our support; but if it fails in any field, we shall have to find other forms of production or distribution."

Hansson indicated that the government did not intend to prohibit the small, and to all intents and purposes unimportant, Nazi groups in Sweden. "To take such a serious step would show them altogether too much honor," he said.

In conclusion, Hansson emphasized the importance of resuming and extending the old contacts between the Scandinavian countries. "It is not a question of a northern bloc," he declared. "Together we must make our contribution to world co-operation."

Constructive political and economic rebuilding can be forwarded in Europe and throughout the world by aiding the hungry people to get through the coming winter. The United Nations' victory will be threatened by hunger and misery. As pointed out by Matthew Woll, president of the Labor League for Human Rights:

"In Europe and Asia, a vast relief job and reconstruction lies ahead. Whole populations are ragged, hungry, discouraged. The coming winter will be cruel for victims of the war. Our costly victory must be safe-guarded through substantial aid to these unfortunate ones."

"The American Federation of Labor," Woll added, "wants to do its share in rebuilding the broken lives of these people. We can do this by contributing generously to the coming campaign of the National War Fund, and the Community War Chests through the program of the Labor League for Human Rights."

"The A.F.L. has achieved a brilliant record of patriotism and sacrifice during the crucial days of the war. Now, in peace, we must gird ourselves to meet the challenge of a world shaken by new and startling developments."

Conventions Mapped

Lifting the Office of Defense Transportation ban on conventions will mean holding of a number of union conventions this year. The International Association of Machinists has scheduled a convention for October 29, in New York City, with 1,200 delegates. Other unions are considering conventions, if arrangements can be made in the next few weeks. State federations of labor meetings, called off previously, are again being scheduled. One of the first to act was the Illinois State Federation of Labor, which will meet in 63rd annual convention at Springfield October 29. The American Federation of Labor is not planning a convention. The annual meeting was called off when travel restrictions were imposed several weeks ago.

British Labor Leader in U.S.

One of the first British labor leaders to come to America since Labor's victory at the elections is George Light, chairman of the National Trades Union Club in London. He has come at the invitation of 17 international heads of unions in this country to attend the Moral Re-Armament Training Center at Mackinac Island. Just before leaving London, as chairman of the National Trades Union Club, he entertained Britain's Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, and eight members of the cabinet including Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons; Arthur Greenwood, Lord Privy Seal; John Wilmot, Minister of Supply and Aircraft Production; Ellen Wilkinson, Minister of Education, and a thousand leaders of the trades unions, Labor Party and the co-operative movement.

C.I.O. Disruption, Invasion Attempts to Be Resisted

Condemning elements within the California C.I.O. who have attempted to raid and invade A.F.L. unions, the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor at its quarterly meeting last week adopted two resolutions calling upon the A.F.L. unions in California to close ranks. One of the resolutions, charging the C.I.O. with a campaign of disruption, slander and abuse of A.F.L. unions and their leaders, declares that such practices cannot be tolerated, and that this disruptive campaign must be resisted with all the force and might of the powerful A.F.L. unions. The resolutions state clearly that the A.F.L., with a membership of more than 1,000,000 as against the C.I.O.'s claimed 100,000 members, could easily repel these jurisdictional invasions and proceed with its own strength and invigorated drive to organize the unorganized workers in the State.

The executive council pledged its entire resources and those of its affiliated unions to move as one united force to crush the disruption and jurisdictional invasion attempts of the C.I.O. unions. Central labor councils have been requested to call special mass meetings of the entire A.F.L. leadership in their respective communities to inform their membership of the C.I.O.'s campaign and to establish special committees to be inclusive of all A.F.L. elements and to act as steering committees in meeting these attacks. Every channel of publicity is to be utilized to acquaint the public with the position taken by the A.F.L.

The other resolution supplemented this one and also made provisions for circularizing this position to other A.F.L. unions in the rest of the country.

Another resolution of importance adopted by the council called for 48 hours' pay for a 40-hour week. This resolution recognized that the revoking of Executive Order No. 9607, which established a 48-hour week, and the contract cutbacks in the war industries upon the conclusion of the war have brought about a 25 per cent cut in the take-home pay of the workers, while the cost of living has gone upward. Cushioning the disparity between a decreasing income and a rising cost of living, this plan of paying for 40 hours' work with 48 hours' pay will help in the transitional period.

A comprehensive statement dealing with the post-war period as well as the problems of conversion facing Labor in California was adopted. This statement analyzes the status of Labor in California in the transitional period through which we are now going, and outlines the work that the federation has been carrying on. This includes support for certain Federal legislation, the request for a special session of the State legislature and other recommendations reported upon in previous issues of the *News Letter*.

A number of other resolutions were adopted dealing with price policy. All of these will be reported upon in the regular minutes of the council which are mailed to all of the unions.

U. S. Conciliation Requested

NEW YORK CITY—Representatives of 16 milk companies and two A.F.L. unions threatening strike action have agreed to invite the United States Conciliation Service to intervene in their dispute. This procedure was announced by Harold L. Luxemburg, attorney for the unions involved, after a joint meeting at his office here. Prior to the meeting, local 30, International Union of Operating Engineers and local 56, International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, both American Federation of Labor affiliates, had threatened to strike unless demands were met for a reduction of their work week from 48 to 40 and wages increased from \$5.00 to \$7.50 for 300 members.

Apprentice Increase Sought

Lack of skilled workers for expected building needs has prompted the War Manpower Commission's apprentice training service to seek an immediate and marked increase in the number of building trades apprentices. A total of 40,000 should complete their training each year to meet the demand, the commission said.



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Deaths in Labor's Ranks

Charters, John—In this city September 18; member of Pressmen's Union, No. 24.
Longa, Pedro—In this city September 19; member of Butchers' Union, No. 508.
Moseley, Royston G.—In this city September 16; member of Bartenders' Union, No. 41.
Nowlan, Thomas P.—In Berkeley September 19; member of Musicians' Union, No. 6.
Baker, William—In this city September 14; member of Ship Painters' Union, No. 961.
Dennis, Herbert John—In this city September 18; member of Bartenders and Culinary Workers' Union, No. 822 (Pittsburg, Calif.).
Ellis, Edward W.—In Ben Lomond September 21; member of Millmen's Union, No. 42.
Graham, Joseph David—In this city September 13; member of Cleaning and Dye House Workers' Union, No. 7.
Schmitz, Jack William—In this city September 21; member of Machinists' Union, No. 68.
Hull, William Hudson—In this city September 21; member of Carpenters' Union, No. 483.
McNeill, Ralph—In this city September 24; member of Machinists' Union, No. 68.
Morse, Jesse A.—In this city September 24; member of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21.
Valjent, John—In this city, September 24; member of Machinists' Union, No. 68.
White, Harvey—In this city; member of Chauffeurs' Union, No. 265.

Starvation Wages Still Being Paid to Millions

Millions of American workers still earn less than a bare subsistence, the Wage-Hour Division of the Department of Labor revealed.

A shocking report, prepared by the economics staff of the division, disclosed that at the peak of the war effort a year ago, when workers supposedly were enjoying high wages, nearly 5,000,000 were still being paid less than 40 cents an hour. The total may even be higher now, the report indicated.

Most of the 5,000,000 are in retail trade, service occupations, agricultural jobs and in local industries not covered by the 40-cent minimum established under the Wage-Hour Act.

Even among manufacturing industries, where the act applies, vast numbers of workers still are paid wages hardly sufficient to keep body and soul together, the report pointed out.

Out of 12,200,000 employed in such industries, over a million earn less than 55 cents an hour; 2,500,000 less than 65 cents.

What makes this picture all the gloomier, the division said, is the fact that "the war-born increases in the cost of living will largely remain" and may even go considerably higher.

Because of the skyrocketing of prices during the war, the 40-cent-an-hour minimum under the Wage-Hour Act is now worth no more than 30 cents in buying power, the division explained. "Real wages" in all other brackets have been likewise drastically reduced.

Want A.F.L. Represented

Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants' Union, No. 44, of San Francisco, adopted a resolution at a recent meeting of that organization that has for its purpose representation by the A.F.L. in the World Federation of Trades Unions, which started its conclave in Paris, France, on September 24. The resolution would have the Executive Board of the A.F.L. reconsider its previous action of non-participation and take steps to immediately affiliate with the W.F.T.U.

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Peacetime Negotiations Nets Improved Contract

Local 167 of the Florists, Landscapers, Golf and Nursery Workers' Union, A.F.L., of San Francisco set a pattern for peace-time negotiations when it secured a new contract for its members providing for increased take-home pay and a reduction in weekly hours. The new contract with the San Francisco golf clubs trims the weekly hours from 44 back to 40 and increases monthly earnings from an old minimum of \$169 per month to a new minimum of \$175. Benefitted by the new contract are greensmen, watermen, tractor drivers, gardeners, repairmen, watchmen and foremen employed on four of San Francisco's largest golf courses. Jack DePo, Jr., union business agent, presented negotiation results to the membership at a meeting September 25 and secured ratification of the new terms, which were also approved by Charles Hardy, international vice-president of the Building Service Employees' Union.

According to Richard Liebes of the National Labor Bureau, who represented the union during negotiations, the contract is one of the first since the end of the war to raise total earnings. Said Liebes: "Although a number of contracts have been signed which provided for increases in basic wage rates, for the most part these increases served only to partially offset the reduced earnings occasioned by cut-backs in overtime hours. Local 167 has performed a real service to Labor by setting a precedent for increasing the total take-home pay while reducing hours at the same time." Also won by the union was an additional week's vacation, an additional holiday, and pay for holidays not worked. The contract is retroactive to June 1, 1945.

How Would You Rule?

With the opening of school in various parts of the State, the problems of the California Department of Employment are increasing, according to James G. Bryant, chairman of the California Employment Stabilization Commission. Bryant said today several instructors have telephoned local offices of the department, inquiring as to whether they should "let students out of school so they could certify for unemployment insurance." Policy of the department, Bryant said, is NOT to pay unemployment insurance to students, on the grounds that while attending school they are unavailable for work, and the instructors were advised as to this ruling. However, the department may pay students in the event they hold work permits, which would allow them to take jobs even though they are under age. If the students hold such permits, he said, they generally are considered available for work.

Sam Kagel Resigns

F. W. Hunter, regional director, W.M.C., has accepted the resignation of Sam Kagel, who has been State manpower director for Northern California since December, 1943. The resignation was effective September 25. Mr. Kagel will continue to serve as a consultant to the commission. Mr. Charles F. B. Roeth, present deputy State director, will succeed Mr. Kagel.



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Run o' the Hook

By C. M. BAKER,
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Robert Hetherington, retiring *Examiner* chapel member, has received notice that there was a vacancy awaiting him at the Union Printers Home. "Bob" anticipated, at time of writing of these notes, to leave for Colorado Springs within a few days. He is a former resident of the Home and feels that another "hitch" there will bring about complete restoration of health.

Virgil M. Kleepsie (*Schwabacher-Frey* chapel) received an honorable discharge from the Army on September 18 and after a short vacation anticipates resuming work at the trade.

Howard H. Smith, another of No. 21's service men, was mustered out of the Army Air Force last week. After a vacation, Mr. Smith expects to return to the *Shopping News* chapel.

Ralph M. Reardon and Harold R. Slattery were last week discharged from the Navy. Both are taking vacations before returning to the trade. Mr. Reardon at the *Recorder* and Mr. Slattery at *Neal-Stratford & Kerr*.

Two other veterans recently discharged from service in the armed forces are J. E. Jurgens of the *Examiner* chapel and M. M. Hoffman of the *Chronicle*. After brief vacations they, too, will return to the trade.

Guy T. Bowman (*Neal, Stratford & Kerr* chapel) has returned from a two-week vacation, spent visiting his sister at Pacific Grove.

Max Wihr of the *James H. Barry* chapel and member of the membership committee, postcards from Denver that after a delightful automobile trip Mrs. Wihr and he are enjoying a visit with their son, Captain Norman Wihr, his wife and baby daughter, at nearby Fitzsimons General Hospital, where Captain Wihr is in charge of dental surgery.

After a suspension lasting 22 days, the three daily newspapers of St. Louis have resumed publication. Suspension of publication first was caused by a strike of Paper Carriers Local Union No. 450 and when that difficulty was adjusted, printers, members of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, refused to return to work until a new contract had been agreed upon. Publication was resumed September 7, following agreement upon a new wage scale of \$60.50 per week. Coupled with the settlement was an agreement by the publishers to pay members of the typographical, stereotypers and photoengravers unions and the newspaper guild for time loss due to suspension of publication.

According to the *California Publisher*, the recent strike at Santa Rosa of refusal of the publishers to agree to the amendment by the Grand Rapids convention which reserved to the I.T.U. officers the right to release a local union from any commitments to arbitral procedure, was settled by the two parties agreeing upon a provision which makes Section 5, Article 2, General Laws, imperative. The Santa Rosa "compromise" is similar to that appearing in a number of new Eastern contracts, particularly with newspapers of the G. P. Gannett chain. The Santa Rosa contract provides that "the local union will not request or accept release from its commitment to arbitrate any disputes which may properly be settled by the joint standing committee."

On Tuesday, September 18, a joint meeting with the scale committee representing the Web Pressmen, the Mailers, the Photoengravers and the Stereotypers was attended by representatives of No. 21. The meeting was for the purpose of unifying, if possible, forthcoming scale negotiations. A similar meeting was held with representatives of unions operating in the commercial branch on Monday, September 24, at pressmen's headquarters.

Orville Foley postcards from Colorado that while visiting the Union Printers Home he met and chatted with most of No. 21's members now residing at the Home.

In a letter from the secretary of the International Typographical Union, addressed to secretaries of local unions, it is stated that the executive council has ruled as follows, relative to members mustered out of military service: "That members in the service be given a period of 90 days from the date of discharge in which to reclaim priority, if able to work, and provided that they have not worked at any other occupation since discharge that would under the laws of the union forfeit their priority."

According to information from the south, Los Angeles Union, which local has been negotiating with the newspaper publishers since the old contract expired in November last year, was to vote on a new two-year agreement at its September meeting. The proposal under consideration by No. 174 called for an increase of \$3.75 for the first year and an additional \$2.00 the second year.

Union Printers Golf Association

By PAUL E. GALLAGHER

Last call for Hillview Golf Course, Sunday, September 30. *How to get there*—Drive down Bayshore Highway to San Jose—go south on 24th street, continue south on McLaughlin road to Tully road, then turn left and go out Tully road to Hillview Golf Course. Be sure and leave early enough to be there on time to get in those practice swings and putting practice before tee time at 10:30 a. m.

The last week-end found some more of the regulars out at Sharp Park, getting in more practice for the monthly tournament or qualifying for the Sharp Park Club championship tournament. Among those observed were Roy Donovan, Jess Conaway, Howard Watson, Charlie White, Percy Crebassa, Earl Mead, Ben Apte, Art Linkous, Paul Gallagher and guests Ted Van Hook, Bob Harrington, Harry Richie and Fred Bartell.

Wanted—Caddy with a step ladder or easy-to-get-on stilts. For further details apply to President Earl (Ducky) Mead.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of directors was held on September 17 at the home of the secretary. President Mead announced the following committee appointments: *Tournament foursomes*—Larry Ullo, Jess Conaway; *Score cards*—Bud Stuck, Al Teel; *Publicity*—Cy Stright, Ed Schmieder; *Handicap*—Charles Nicholson, Paul Gallagher.

It was decided hereafter all guest flights would be conducted on a blind bogey basis, to eliminate any under or over handicapping either by the guest or the committee. The guests are to set their own handicaps at the time of signing up, to arrive at a net score of between 70 and 80. Numbers will be drawn at the board of directors meeting each month and placed in sealed envelopes, to be opened only after all guest flight scores are recorded at the tournament. The guest having the corresponding number as that contained in the first envelope gets first prize, the guest having the corresponding number as that contained in the second envelope gets second prize.

Ex-Secretary Charlie White spent his vacation in Southern California and returned with a swell coat of tan.

Contact is being made for courses to hold our October and November tournaments, and announcement will be made as soon as arrangements are completed.

We note Arthur Barlesi recently became the proud pop of a new addition to the family.

And where have Wally Kibbee, Roy Kibbee, Paul Bauer, Larry Gallick, Al Cantor, Hubert Hawkins, Harry Darr, Frank Smith, LeRoy Foley, Willie Ferrogarrio and Fred Bonchero been hiding? Come on out, fellows; all is forgiven. We miss you.

The many friends of Cyril (Aloysius) Stright hope that he will be feeling okay by the time this is printed. This correspondent learned that Cy had to take some time off from work due to a recurrence of the stomach ailment that has been bothering him for some time.

Typographical Meeting

The regular quarterly meeting of the California Conference of Typographical Unions will meet in San Jose on October 6 and 7. Scheduled for the afternoon of October 6 will be a meeting of the board of directors of the conference. On Sunday morning, October 7, will be the joint round table discussions and in the afternoon the regular business meeting. The annual election of officers will also be part of the meeting. Hotel Montgomery is the scene of the meeting.

Help Boys and Girls

Community Chest organizations for boys and girls are asking for 10 per cent more money for 1946 through the San Francisco War Chest campaign beginning October 1. With fewer jobs available for youth, uncertain post-war vocational prospects, and emotional tensions carrying over from the war period, such organizations as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Y.M.C.A., Y.M.I. and Y.L.L., San Francisco Boys' Club, and Columbia Park Boys' Club anticipate greater demands on their facilities for athletics, crafts and citizenship training.

Allied Printing Group to Meet

The Allied Printing Trades Conference (a group of Northern California Allied Printing Trades councils) will meet for a business session at the Montgomery Hotel in San Jose on October 6. Business pertinent to the printing trades as a whole will consume the attention of delegates. The meeting is scheduled as an evening meeting.

Mailers' Notes

By LEROY SMITH

From a reliable source it is learned that the only contention raised by the M.T.D.U. in the recent hearings before Federal Judge Briggie in Indianapolis was that they (certain members of the M.T.D.U.) "were suspended from the I.T.U. without trial." Why a trial? It is a matter of record of the proceedings of Grand Rapids convention that those mailer members who persisted in forming dual mailer unions under a mailers' international union would, by January, 1945, or later, be expelled from the I.T.U. by the executive council. The writer's informant, who attended the court hearings, expresses himself as feeling confident the executive council of the I.T.U. are going to win in this case of the M.T.D.U. vs. the I.T.U. Attorney Fillenwarth, for the M.T.D.U. broke away from the M.T.D.U. and set up a separate organization called the International Mailers' Union, are now "out on a limb." The records show, however, that many members of the I.M.U. have been paying dues to both the M.T.D.U. and the I.T.U. Attorney Fillenwarth further said "the present controversy is largely due to a 'political issue,' within the I.T.U." When was there a time in the history of the I.T.U. and M.T.D.U. when there were not political issues—some of them "hot" ones, too. And when you eliminate politics from any organization that organization naturally becomes defunct. Safe to assume that before Judge Briggie finishes wading through all the briefs submitted in this case, his honor will probably suffer a judicial headache over the various ramifications of "politics and more politics" in the I.T.U. and M.T.D.U. "Twas ever thus, ad infinitum!"

Willard Fletcher deposited an honorable withdrawal card from the former San Antonio (Texas) Mailers' Union.

Charley Burke, widely known member of Kansas City and Chicago unions, passed away recently in Chicago.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 to S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

By LOUISE A. ABBOTT

President Myrtle L. Bardsley wishes to remind the membership that an all-out effort to increase the roll is under way. With many war-time restrictions removed, the regular attendance at meetings should improve. Come out, and bring in a new member.

When paying dues, please remember to include the assessment (W.I.A. law requires that 12 cents per year assessment for A.F.L. be paid by each member). Secretary Jane Helms, 2059 Market Street, San Francisco 14. Telephone HEmlock 6671, will appreciate your cooperation.

Ways and Means Chairman J. Ann McLeod announces that the earlier we start making articles for the December bazaar, the easier the gift problem will be solved, and the more the treasury will be swelled. Watch for a list of desired articles and plans to be divulged by Mrs. McLeod and her committee in future editions of the *LABOR CLARION*.

W.I.A. Label Chairman Grace L. Young and her husband, Harry, visited Santa Cruz over last week end, with his son Francis H. Young and wife Madge.

On last Thursday, a joint birthday celebration and luncheon in honor of Grace and Harry was tendered by Mrs. Ann Arrison, friend and neighbor in Sharp Park. With gasoline obtainable it is possible now for the Youngs to spend leisure hours in their home located there.

Sergeant Major and Mrs. Mark E. Nichols of Salinas are guests of the Abbott household. The Nichols are en route to Victoria, B. C.

No news is good news (but does not show up very well in print). Call your correspondent, ATwater 1767.

Remember our slogan: "Spend union earned money for union label products and union services."

Dispute to W.L.B.

The Western Union Telegraph Company and a national bargaining committee representing the Commercial Telegraphers' Union and other A.F.L. unions whose members are employed by Western Union, have agreed to submit 13 disputed issues to the War Labor Board and to abide by its decision. The union committee represents 60,000 workers. Two of the issues, wages and seniority, in the Western Union-A.F.L. case and the question of retroactivity will be heard by a division of the W.L.B. October 3. Other issues remaining unsettled will be heard later by a national panel to report to the board.

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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, September 21, 1945.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty, acting as president; President Shelley acting as secretary.

Roll Call of Officers—All present with the exception of Secretary O'Connell, who was excused.

Approval of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the Organizing Committee—Elevator Constructors No. 8—Joseph Ladner vice Harry A. Milton (deceased), and Letter Carriers No. 214—Joseph Monteleone vice Edward Ciramella.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, September 21.) Meeting called to order at 7:30 p. m. Roll was called and absentees noted. The following were examined and having been found to possess the necessary qualifications, they were recommended by your committee to be seated as delegates to this Council: San Francisco Bar Pilots No. 89—Captain J. D. Guthrie, and Window Cleaners No. 44—A. H. Franzen, T. Gorrebeek. Meeting adjourned at 8 p. m. Report of the committee concurred in as a whole.

Communications—Filed: From Congressman Richard J. Welch, *Congressional Record* containing statements by himself and other Congressmen relative to retention of child welfare centers. From President William Green, American Federation of Labor, commending the action of the Council's officers in sending letter of protest regarding the Greek situation to the Right Honorable Clement Attlee, Prime Minister of Great Britain. From William Green, president, American Federation of Labor, requesting that we communicate with members of Congress urging them to support the Unemployment Compensation Measure and the Full Employment Bill. (The officers of the Council had already done this. Weekly News Letter of the California State Federation of Labor, dated September 19.

Bills were read, approved by the trustees and ordered paid.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From Machinists Lodge No. 68, copy of wage demands to be submitted to all employers in the marine industry; also copy of new agreement submitted to all employers in the uptown shops. From Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31, requesting strike sanction against Keyston Brothers Manufacturing Company, 755 Mission street. From Production and Aeronautical Workers No. 1327, stating they are at present in process of an organizing campaign among small unorganized plants in this area, and asking the Council to take such action as will bring sufficient pressure and allotment of funds so that the N.L.R.B. can function adequately as a help to Organized Labor. From the Homeless Children Committee (sponsored by the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West), requesting a donation to that organization.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION—From William Green, president, American Federation of Labor, requesting support of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week," beginning October 7; also, a letter enclosing copies of a pamphlet entitled "Labor's Program for a National Employment Service," the first of a series of booklets on the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. From the Labor Advisory Committee, San Francisco District Office, Office of Price Administration, announcing that Miss Ann O'Leary has been appointed Assistant Regional Labor Advisor for the purpose of maintaining liaison between the official Labor Advisory Committee and the O.P.A. staff, and can be contacted by telephoning KLondon 2-2300, Local 163.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday, September 17.) Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty, President Shelley act-

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Private Booths for Ladies

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Watchmakers' Union.

GUARANTEE and BOND

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New Liaison Official

Appointment of Miss Ann O'Leary to the position of Assistant Regional Labor Advisor, San Francisco District Office of Price Administration, has been announced. Miss O'Leary will maintain liaison between the official Labor Advisory Committee and the O.P.A. staff. Her appointment was approved by the A.F.L., C.I.O. and the railway labor organization. She may be contacted by telephone at KLondike 2-2300, local 163, or by letter addressed to O.P.A., 1355 Market street, San Francisco 3.

ing as secretary. Roll was called and absentees noted. In the matter of the resolution submitted by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific dealing with the war-time regulations over Merchant Seamen exercised by the War Shipping Administration and the United States Coast Guard. Although no one appeared representing the union, Brother Shelley was familiar with this situation and pointed out that all the union was asking was that the jurisdiction over merchant seamen be returned to its pre-war status under the Bureau of Steamboat Inspection and Navigation of the Department of Commerce and that the authority granted under war conditions to the War Shipping Administration and the Coast Guard be terminated now that the war is over. Your committee recommends endorsement of the position taken by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and that the officers of the Council communicate the position of this Council to the proper officers of the United States Government. In the matter of the agreement of the Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, Brother Jack Goldberger appeared before your committee and explained the provisions of the proposed agreement. He pointed out that the agreement had the approval of the Joint Council of Teamsters. Your committee recommends the approval of the agreement as submitted with the usual admonition that the union return to the officers of the Council in the event of an inability of the parties to reach an agreement. In the matter of the resolution submitted by Electrical Workers No. 6, which resolution was re-referred to the Committee by action of the Council. Representatives of Electrical Workers No. 6 and Automotive Machinists No. 1305 were present before the committee. After discussion and at the suggestion of the Executive Committee, it was agreed by the parties that the resolution be filed and the following letter be sent to the Mayor, Members of the Board of Supervisors, Director of Utilities and the Members of the Public Utility Commission in lieu of the resolution. Your committee recommends endorsement of this action. Text of letter to the above-mentioned parties: "The San Francisco Labor Council has given consideration to the street car situation in San Francisco. It is our feeling that the termination of the war will make available for purchase by the City new equipment which is sorely needed. We are also informed that there are various groups, who for reasons of their own, advocate the abandonment of one or more of the present types of street transportation used in San Francisco (street cars, gas-driven motor coaches and trackless trolley electric coaches). It is our considered opinion that all three of these types of transportation are necessary to a good transportation service in the City and County of San Francisco. We feel that the use of the



Emblem of Teamsters
Chauffeurs, Warehousemen
and Helpers of America

SAN FRANCISCO
JOINT COUNCIL
OF
TEAMSTERS

President - John P. McLaughlin
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
2940 Sixteenth Street
Tel. UNDERhill 1127

Office:
Room 303, Labor Temple

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully *from week to week*:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia)
publishers of "Saturday Evening Post,"
"Ladies' Home Journal," "Country
Gentleman."

Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).

All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
 Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
 Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
 Gates Rubber Company, 2700 - 16th St.
 General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
 Goldstone Bros., Manufacturers of over-
 alls and working men's clothing.
 Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
 National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
 Navaleet Seed Company, 423 Market.
 O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los
 Angeles.
 Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
 Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
 Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
 Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
 Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo
 Ave., Oakland.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545
Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and
Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
"Time" and "Life" (magazines), prod-
ucts of the unfair Donnelley firm
(Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531
Market.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Com-
pany, Sunnyvale, California.

Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of
Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of
Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

varied types can be integrated so that a better result will be obtained in transporting the citizens of our city from one section to another. We feel that each type of operation has a place in this city because of the varied topography and the differing traffic situations within our community. We, therefore, urge the immediate consideration by proper authorities of the City and County of San Francisco of a program for the acquisition of new, modern equipment in all three of the above mentioned types, with consideration being given to the establishment of a more cohesive integration of these types into a better transportation system than has heretofore existed." In the matter of the Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31 and their application for strike sanction against Degan Belting Company, Cook's Belting Company and the San Francisco Lace and Leather Company, Brother Shelley informed the committee that this matter had been adjusted and an agreement arrived at. Your committee recommends that this matter be filed. Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m. Report of the committee concurred in as a whole.

Synopsis of meeting of Law and Legislative Committee (held Tuesday, September 18).—Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by Chairman Walsh. Roll was called and absentees noted. The committee at this and its previous meeting discussed possible program to be recommended to the Council regarding the matters to be considered at the forthcoming session of the California Legislature to be called by the Governor. Your committee recommends that this Council request of the Governor that he include in his call for this Special Session provisions for the following program: (1) Provision for insuring continuation of child care centers by State funds in the event the Federal Government does not change its policy on the Lanham Act; and the enactment of such legislation as is necessary toward this end. (2) Legislation to make the payment of \$30 in Workmen's Compensation cases permanent rather than return to the \$25 maximum payment. (3) Enactment of legislation and appropriation of funds for the immediate commencement of projects to give employment; said projects to be on a private contract basis at prevailing wages. (4) The amendment of the Unemployment Insurance Act to provide: a.) 26 weeks benefits; b.) increasing the benefit structure to allow a \$25 maximum instead of the present \$20 and an increase maximum over the present \$10. c.) enactment of the disability benefit bill as recommended by the Shelley Interim Committee on Unemployment Insurance, which was defeated in the Senate at the last Legislature (S.B. 1082). d.) resolution memorializing Congress to adopt the present Kilgore Bill. (5) To adopt a State Full Employment Bill implementing the relationship between the State and Federal Government and to adopt a resolution memorializing Congress in favor of the adoption of the Murray-Patman Federal Full Employment Bill. Your committee also considered present matters pending before Congress and was happy to find that the Council office has already communicated with our United States Senators and Congressmen, notifying them that the Labor Council endorsed the Full

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

JULIUS S.
Godeau
INC.

President
Mrs. J. S. Godeau

Vice-President
W. M. Ringen

41 Van Ness Avenue

near Market Street
Phone HEmlock 1230

Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of
Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of
Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

(Continued from Page 7, Col. 3)

Employment Bill, and urged our representatives to fight and vote for the enactment of this bill; also the Wagner-Dingell-Murray Health Insurance Bill and the Kilgore Bill which supplemented State unemployment insurance payments and set up payments for the re-allocation of workers disemployed because of the cessation of the war effort. There was also a letter expressing the opposition of the Council to the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill. Your committee recommends approval of this action on the part of the President of the Council. Your committee commented on the outstanding work being done by Congressmen Havenner and Welch in connection with their efforts to obtain a continuation of the funds made available under the Lanham Act for the Child Care Centers. Your committee recommends that the officers of the Council be instructed to write Congressmen Havenner and Welch and commend them on their alertness on this issue, and that letters also be addressed to the two United States Senators from California urging their co-operation with the efforts of the aforementioned Congressmen to continue Child Care Service. Your committee announces that it will hold a meeting in the Labor Temple on Tuesday, October 2, at 8 p. m., the Law and Legislative Committee of the Building Trades Council to be invited to meet jointly with them, for the purpose of considering those charter amendments to be submitted to the people at the November election. All interested persons are invited to attend and present their views. Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m. Report of the committee concurred in as a whole.

President Shelley introduced to the delegates Captain I. D. Guthrie, the Senior Captain of the San Francisco Bar Pilots, president of that organization and supervising Pilot.

Reports of Unions—Upholsterers No. 28 report that after some negotiations they have a signed contract for their 1946 wage scale with an increase of 15 per cent. Garment Workers No. 131 have now received a five per cent increase and two weeks vacation with pay. Garment Cutters No. 45 have received an increase from \$2 to \$6 per week and two weeks' vacation with pay. Brother Ahern commended Brother Tim Reardon for his work on the Housing Authority and announced that they now have the assurance that within 30 days construction will begin on Apparel City. Window Cleaners No. 44 announce they have a new business agent for whom delegate's credential will be sent in next week.

Receipts, \$1222; disbursements, \$3648.32.

Meeting adjourned at 9 p. m.

JOHN F. SHELLEY, Acting Secretary.

State Civil Service Exams

The State Personnel Board will hold examinations for the following positions on the dates given:

Porters for State Printing Plant—immediate examination, prevailing wage rate. Platen Pressmen—immediate examination, prevailing wage rate. Proofreaders—immediate examination, prevailing wage rate. Compositors—immediate examination, prevailing wage rate. Cylinder Pressmen—immediate examination, prevailing wage rate. Chief, Division of Environmental Sanitation—examination October, \$495 per month. Unemployment Insurance Examiner, grade I—examination October 20, \$170 per month. Unemployment Insurance Examiner, grade 2—examination October 20, \$200 per month.

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

In Case You're Interested

State Attorney General Robert W. Kenny has accepted honorary chairmanship of the Northern California Chapter of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief.

Paraffine Companies, Inc., at a recent meeting of the board of directors elected J. E. Holbrook vice-president—sales, and R. R. Marsh, vice-president—overseas trade.

Various of the Labor papers of the Nation are running stories about the new audience "Tokyo Rose" will have. It is reported that she has sold her story to William Randolph Hearst for \$2000.

Less than six weeks before V-J Day, the Japanese Ministry of Transportation put 150,000 workers on State railways on a permanent government status, thus abolishing the system of day workers.

The Polish Railwaymen's Union is now the largest trade union in Poland, with a membership of 150,000.

The Native Daughters of the Golden West celebrated its 59th anniversary and each of the 186 parlors held appropriate ceremonies commemorating the event.

Physically Handicapped Week Set for October 7

By the adoption of a joint resolution, the Congress of the United States designated the week of October 7 as "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week." President Green of the A.F.L. has called upon State federations, city central bodies and federal unions to observe the week in a practical and constructive manner. He suggested discussions for formulating and adopting plans and programs which could be applied locally for the purpose of aiding and assisting those who are physically handicapped, but otherwise qualified to work.

No initiation fee will be required of war veterans who become members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the union's New York State council decided.

"What I like about the

**WAR
CHEST"**

says a war veteran



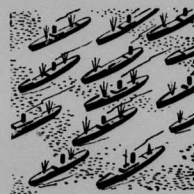
"When a fellow has been away from home, especially in the dictator countries, you sure appreciate the American way of doing things.

"That's what I like about the Community War Chest... it's American and democratic because nobody's forced to give. You just give because you feel like giving. And it makes you feel good to see money being used to do good. Even though we're all mighty happy that the war is over now, we mustn't forget that THE WAR ON WANT IS NOT YET WON. There's still a big job to be done with War Chest dollars."



"It's sure tough to see how kids in foreign countries have been hit by war. Now they seem bewildered and lost in peace. It is good to see how America goes on helping them and that America has the spirit to continue helping them."

"Think of the young seamen in the Merchant Marine or the older hands working a Liberty ship across the Pacific. Their job will go on long after the last gun was fired, carrying supplies to hundreds of island outposts and bringing my buddies home again. When these men hit shore, in any one of 94 ports, they are sure glad to find a decent, clean American club of their own, run by the United Seamen's Service. War Chest dollars put them there."



"Ever been homeless? There are millions of fine people destitute and homeless throughout Europe and the Philippines and China. Homes have been destroyed and families separated. There is a long, long job ahead in resettlement. Your War Chest dollars are needed to help them."

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